The Southern PATRIOT

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TRENDS

"Pappy" O'Daniel's hillbilly band, that started him on the road to the governor's office and eventually to the U. S. Senate, included two musicians that were carried on the payroll of the state labor department as "boiler inspectors," according to a report issued by the joint legislative audit committee. The state law provides that boiler inspectors shall "have not less than 5 years practical experience with steam boilers as a steam engineer, boilermaker or boiler inspector." As a result of its investigations of the labor department the committee has declared that John D. Reed should resign as labor commissioner. Reed was an O'Daniel appointee and was reappointed by Governor Stevenson.

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Methodist Women of the Christian Social Relations division of the Women's Society for Christian Service, Tennessee Conference, meeting in Nashville recommended that a committee in each local church work "to have 100% of the members of the society and of the adult members of the church pay their poll taxes before June 3, and register, in order that they may be eligible to vote in the fall elections."

* * *

Consumers Cooperatives Associated, representing 106 local consumer coops in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, have pledged $128,000 toward a fund to buy a two-million-dollar oil refinery to meet the petroleum needs of its 25,000 members. CCA did a business in 1943 of $2,134,206, ten times its 1940 volue.

* * *

Laundry workers of New Orleans, since joining the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, have raised their wages from 18c to a 30c minimum, won vacations with pay, regular rest periods and other advantages.

Many Southern States hold their primaries in May.

REGISTER NOW!

PAY POLL TAXES!

VOTE!

What Will Happen To Women War Workers In Post-War America

By Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

At a meeting in Washington the other day, Miss Mary Anderson of the Department of Labor's Women In Industry Bureau, made a plea that women remain in the positions they have undertaken during the war.

A great many people believe that women have taken jobs for patriotic reasons, and that they will not wish to retain them at the end of the war.

I think quite likely that many women, while their husbands are away in the Service, have been able to arrange their lives so that they could give full time to a job, but will not find it possible once the men come home, to run their homes and also work outside of the home. The difficulty of getting adequate help in the home may not be as great a problem when the war comes to an end, but it is very likely to continue to be one of the problems that will face housewives of the future, unless we organize domestic work and make it somewhat of a profession. That would entail higher rates of pay.

Many women with children, who have lost their husbands in this war, may prefer, at least while the children are young, to not marry again, and not only their own support but the support of others may be the spur under which they continue working when the war is over.

Some Women Will Prefer Industry

There have always been a limited number of women, when they have acquired either a profession or industrial skills, who discover that they prefer that type of work to working in their homes, and this may well be increased by the war experience. I think we have to face the fact that just as after the last war, more women remained in clerical positions and professional jobs, so after this war more women may remain in industrial jobs.

The solution of the problem lies in how we plan for the future. If industry and labor and government together plan for full employment of returned soldiers, of the workers in this country, male and female, I think the jobs may be found. It means the reversal of our policy of scarcity, and reorganization along the lines of production of goods at the lowest possible price so that volume will bring us employment and at such profits as must exist in any business to tempt people to go to work.

Social Customs Will Change

There must be recognition that the employment of women in large numbers outside of the home, will, of necessity, bring some changes in our social customs. Up to now this employment has been largely among the very poor, so that a woman has not only done her work outside the home but has attempted to do it in some fashion at home as well.

At the other end of the scale, professional women have usually put a part of their earnings into paying some one to do the home making job. It may be that the in-

(Continued on Page 2.)

Women In Industry

(Continued from Page 1.)

creased use of machinery and a willingness on the part of the man to help in the home making job will make certain things possible in the future which have not been possible in the past.

The strong instinct which American women have for creating a home will, I think, make them find a way by which, if they decide in great numbers to stay on some job outside of the home after the war is over, they will still manage to preserve the essentials of the home environment. Wherever this can not be done, I think you will find American women going back to their homes because the more the economic level is raised the more we find this consciousness of the need of a pleasant home environment prevailing among our women. The fact that more and more women will have to do an increasing amount of work in their homes may be one of the additional factors for their return to the more exacting and varied job of home making.

Only the future will show us how women really handle their new opportunities, but I am confident that their decisions will be made not purely on whether they like to work or because of what they have learned in this period, but very largely on whether they feel that the essential good of the country will be served by whatever decision they take.

Tennessee Labor—AFL, CIO, Railway Brotherhoods and ITU—will hold a state wide rally for political action in the War Memorial Auditorium, Nashville, Saturday, April 8.

Fla. AFL has raised $100,000 of a $300,000 fund for political action and to fight anti-labor legislation of the type sponsored by Atty. Gen. Tom Watson.

Wm. G. Stigler (Dem.) defeated E. C. Clark (Rep.) in the 2nd Congressional District of Oklahoma in what both sides acknowledged as a test of New Deal strength. Sen. "Pappy" O'Daniel, Texas Dem., spoke in behalf of the defeated Rep. candidate.

How They Voted

Taxes

"If the President's veto message was an insult to Congress, the tax bill was an insult to the American people." Ernest K. Lindley.

Republicans with the aid of poll-taxers voted to override the President's veto. Only 1 Republican in the Senate and 3 in the House voted to sustain the veto.

Only two Southern Senators, **Hill of Ala.** and **Pepper of Fla.**, voted right on the question. They voted to sustain the veto. 15 Southern Representatives voted to sustain the veto: **Tarver (Ga.); Bates, Vincent (Ky.); Johnson, Monroney, Wickersham (Okla.); Cooper, Courtney, Davis, Gore, Kefauver, McCord, Priest (Tenn.); Patton (Tex.); Flannagan (Va.).**

Soldier Vote

The Conference Soldier Vote Bill (S. 1285) was a victory for Rankin and for those opposed to giving the soldiers a genuine vote under federal guarantees. The bill is a fraud and a deceit. All honor to the 5 Southern Senators and 18 Representatives who had the courage to vote against it. Here they are:

Senators: **Barkley (Ky.); Moore (Okla.); Pepper (Fla.); Russell (Ga.); Stewart (Tenn.).**

Representatives: **Bates, Chapman, O'Neal, Spence, Vincent (Ky.); Bulwinkle, Clark, Cooley, Folger (N. C.); Johnson (Okla.); Davis, Gore, Priest (Tenn.); Lyndon Johnson, Patman, Patton, Thomas (Tex.); Flannagan (Va.).**

Pass H. R. 7 Now

Congress should pass the anti-poll tax bill now.

Congress has betrayed our fighting forces may times this session. It turned down a federal soldiers' vote bill. It passed a tax bill that will saddle the cost of the war on the men who are fighting the battles. It has turned thumbs down on a school hot lunch program for children of the men at the front.

* * *

Our soldiers want democratic action, not more words.

Soldiers want assurance that the slogans of this war are more than the empty slogans of world war one.

* * *

Morale is as much a part of the equipment of fighting men as their armament.

In April 1944 as our boys steel themselves for the big invasion and as their loved ones prepare themselves for the inevitable swollen casualty lists, Congress can keep faith with all of us by passing H. R. 7 and removing a serious blight upon democracy.

Who Cares For Children?

Congress deserves to feel the righteous wrath of the nation for voting down 136 to 54 an amendment by Rep. Flannagan of Va., appropriating $50,000,000 for a school hot lunch program.

All but 6 Republicans voted against the amendment.

"Foolishness," said Bell of Mo. "We are talking about feeding the children of the people of the U. S., when God has placed upon every parent the duty of feeding his own children."

For the government to feed children would "dry up the wells of human sympathy" and work a hardship on "philanthropic citizens" eager to render this service, said Andresen of Minn.

"Never was our population so well fed," said fascist-minded Hoffman of Mich. Children should get a "knowledge of thrift."

"Business can be taxed to death," explained Dondero of Mich.

Whittington of Miss. shouted that he did not want a bureaucracy feeding children when "parents are better able than ever before . . . to feed their own children."

Only one Southern Congressman, Carrier of Ky., took the floor to support Flannagan.

Who Controls Virginia Politics

In Virginia only 25% of the people vote, while in West Virginia 90% of the people vote. In Virginia the leader of the Southern Reactionaries, Harry Byrd, is Senator while in West Virginia the people are represented by Senator Kilgore, who has as good a liberal record as any man in the Senate.

In Virginia there is a poll tax; in West Virginia there is not.

This is the beginning of the political picture in Virginia, but it is not the end. There are many other factors that help to keep Virginia in the grip of the most efficient political machine in the South.

An Old Southern Custom

Virginia has a continuing, if slightly moth-eaten aristocratic tradition, and the people in Virginia are used to being told what is good for them by the best families. They are told in polite but no uncertain terms, as one of them said to me, "It don't do no good to write to Byrd—but I always get a mighty nice reply."

That nice reply helps them to forget that Virginia with its great history of democracy stands near the bottom of the list in all the public services. The people of Virginia have poor public schools—fortieth in the list of the States. They have poor public health services. Their public institutions for the insane, the tubercular, and the aged are starved to death. Their jails are a disgrace. You still see chain gangs on the roads in Virginia.

In Congress, Howard Smith of the 8th District is a violent enemy of Labor. In the Senate, Byrd is the leader in any battle against Federal Aid for Health, Education, or against the Abolition of the Poll Tax. The influence of Virginia in National Politics is great and growing.

Big Money "Takes An Interest"

The political machine in Virginia is backed by really big money. Ever since Thomas Fortune Ryan built a big house near Charlottesville and began to "take an interest" in Virginia politics—which ended by his controlling Virginia politics—there has been a steady influx of big eastern fortunes into Virginia.

There are the Phipps (International Paper) around Middleburg, who are beginning to buy up small local papers. Andy Mellon's son-in-law, David Bruce, lives in Virginia and is being groomed to take Carter Glass' place in the Senate. One of Byrd's biggest backers is John L. Pratt (Director of General Motors) who lives near Fredericksburg. The former General Counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, John C. Gallnow, lives near Middleburg and is said to be the brains behind the vicious anti-labor fight put up by Howard Smith.

Hopeful Signs

To offset this discouraging picture of the alliance of Northern and Southern reaction there are some good signs. Virginia is becoming increasingly industrialized and the Unions are getting stronger. Around Roanoke, Lynchburg and Norfolk there already are enough labor votes to elect candidates—if they are organized. There is hope that this will be done by the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, whose Assistant Chairman, C. B. Baldwin, comes from Virginia. The A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the R. R. Brotherhoods are working closer together than ever before in the fight to Abolish the Poll Tax—through the Virginia Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

There is a definite split between the Byrd and Glass wings in the Virginia Machine which was shown in the vote on the Federal Ballot for Soldiers, when the Virginia Delegation split five to four in favor of the Federal Ballot.

Liberals Getting More Courage

The Virginia Liberals, generally a timid lot, are doing a little better. Virginius Dabney of the Richmond TIMES DISPATCH has come out in favor of the abolition of segregation on the busses and street cars. He is backed up in this by John Page Williams, who is the head of the Virginia Inter-Racial Commission.

Robert Gooch of the University of Virginia was head of an advisory Legislative Committee that recommended doing away with the Poll Tax. The Report was suppressed, but it finally leaked out.

Governor Darden came out with a surprising report on the stronghold of Virginia Gentlemen, "The University," in which he recommended to the Legislature that it give to the University enough money so that the "Boy of Small Means" could go there and have a place to live and eat and play even if he didn't belong to one of the fraternities.

The most dismaying aspect of the Virginia picture is the apathy of the Virginia Citizens. They just won't get mad. They complain, but they are so discouraged by continual defeat that it is hard to get them aroused on any issue.

Oil in Ala. In a search dating back to 1870 and after at least 200 futile drillings, oil was discovered in February in Choctaw County, Alabama, about 75 miles north of Mobile. Depths, 3 to 4 thousand feet. Capacity, 20 barrels per day.

Labor Mobilizes For Political Action

The Southeastern Regional Office in Atlanta of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee has been at work for two months. A good deal of political organization had already been undertaken by local unions and by state Chairmen of Industrial Councils, and with the opening of the Atlanta office all the Southern CIO unions have taken up the program in earnest. In the states where registration is still open the unions are making card indexes of their entire membership, checking it as the court houses to see who is registered and who not, and setting up neighborhood, plant, or precinct committes to get members to register and pay up back poll taxes.

First results show a very high proportion of union people not yet qualified to vote, but in many places the registrars are already remarking on the unusual number of working people and members of their families coming in and getting on the books.

Special organizers for political action have been assigned by the United Steelworkers, the Automobile Workers, the Textile Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Shipyard Workers. These representatives are busy in the locals of their National unions, setting up political action committees and encouraging registration.

The Program Includes Everyone

The CIO's political action program is made for all of labor; for small farmers, and for everybody who wants steady prices, full employment, taxation now, the soldier vote, and Congressional support for the President in the war, on the home front, and in making the peace. Everywhere the CIO is asking for the help of the A. F. of L., the typographical union, the railway brotherhoods, and the miners. The Farmers' Union is showing new strength in several of the Southern states, and its members are also interested in progressive action in this section.

In Tennessee almost all the unions are in agreement about how to increase the vote and as to candidates that will make Congress representative of the needs and wishes of the plain people. In Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia registration is growing rapidly. In Alabama, where registration closed January 27, and the primary campaigns are already on, labor is working to get out every vote it has.

This is the first time a business-like campaign of getting labor and labor's friends to vote on a mass scale has ever been undertaken in the South.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL.

They Say Down In Dixie 'Kill the Poll Tax Now'

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has collected thousands of signatures to a petition to the Senate urging repeal of the poll tax. In February we published a few of the signatures from Southern states. We continue that list with some of the signatures from Tennessee.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga: REV. ALFRED W HURST, Pilgrim Church; R. B. BUCKNER, Chmn. Ex. Comm. Hamilton Co., Democratic Club; LILLIAN KELLY and JOSEPHINE BERGLAND, Bethlehem Community House; DR. G. H. MOORES; WM. DUNN, Rep. USA-CIO; GODFREY TIETZE, Univ. of Chattanooga; DR. W. A. THOMPSON; REV. J. H. HARDEMAN; MRS. O. B. EISENDRATH.

Knoxville: PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, Reg. Dir., CIO; MRS. F. F. FRANTZ, League of Women's Voters; LOUISE GOODLOE, Gen. Sec'y YWCA; W. I. SMITH, Rep. UGC&CW; DR. C. C. CLOUD; MILDRED TEASLEY, Training Officer, TVA; F. WOODS BECKMAN; MRS. HOWARD BALL; DAVID N. HOWELL, Exec-Sec'y Cansler Branch YMCA.

Memphis: REV. MARSHALL WINGFIELD, Nat'l Commander Sons of Confederate Veterans; HOLLIS V. REID, Chmn. Legislative Bd., BofLF&E; H. C. BUTLER, LU No. 354 Dining Car Employees, AFL; JAMES DANIEL, *USA-CIO;* PETER COOPER, LeMoyne College; R. F. LOONEY, NMU; CHARLES COOPER, Sec'y Bro. of Sleeping Car Porters; MRS. L. N. NASH, The Wesleyan Guild, Union Ave. Meth. Ch.

Jackson: MRS. B. FRANK GRAVES, WSCS, Meth. Ch.; M. C. PLUNK, Gen. Chmn. Gulf States Fed., Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees; MRS. PATTY H. GRAVES, Leg. Chmn. American Legion Auxiliary; ARTHUR D. OCLEY, Lambuth College.

Nashville: LEON JOUROLMON, JR., Public Utilities Commissioner; INA SCHERREBACK, Gen. Sec'y, YWCA; DR. A. F. KUHLMAN, Dir. Joint Univ. Libraries; T. O. DENHAM, Leg. Rep., Tenn. State Fed. of Labor; JENNINGS PERRY, Editor, Nashville Tennessean; DR. EDWARD T. RAMSDELL, DR. and MRS. ARTHUR L. BRANDON; HENRY G. HART, Sec'y, Univ. Student Christian Assoc., Vanderbilt Univ.; MORTIMER MAY, May Hosiery Mills; DR. SUSAN B. RILEY, Peabody College; NOREEN DUNN, Scarritt College; DR. ALVA W. TAYLOR, Sec'y-Treas., SCFHW; GEORGE H. CATE, Atty.; DR. H. D. BOLLINGER, Bd. of Ed., Meth. Ch.; DR. WESLEY CRUTCHER; DR. W. J. FAULKNER, Pres. Nashville Ministers Alliance; DR. C. F. LEWIS, Meharry Medical College; DR. CORLISS P. HARGRAVES, Sec'y of Missionary Ed., Meth. Ch.; REBA CHOATE, Sch. of Social Work; HORACE L. EARLS, Bus. Agent, Bookbinders, LU No. 8; PROF. MARK HANNA WATKINS, Fisk Univ.; REV. HOWARD I. KERR, Hillsboro Presbyterian Church; JNO. W. CAUDLE, LU No. 25, Barbers Union; REV. AMBROSE BENNETT, Westwood Baptist Ch.; R. E. LLEWELLYN, LU 429, IB of E; ROY F. BATEY, Sec'y, Hod Carriers Comon Laborers Union; HOWARD HUBBELL, YMCA; W. C. CLARK, Sec'y Painters Union LU No. 456; CONSTANCE RUMBOUGH, Southern Sec'y, F.O.R.; T. V. DONOHO, Pres. LU No. 106, UGC&CWA; R. M. MORGAN, ITU; HAROLD E. THOMAS, Carpenters Union No. 1937; MAJOR A. FINE, M. C., CAPTAIN F. A. ECHLIN, M. C., NAAC; CAPTAIN L. H. LEDERER, A. C., Berry Field; BISHOP PAUL B. KERN, Nashville Area, Methodist Church.

DR. FLEMING JAMES, Dean, School of Religion; PROF. EUGENE KAYDEN, University of the South, Sewanee; LOUIS M. STARR, Editor, MARY B. BANCROFT, Publisher, the *Gallatin Examiner;* REV. E. C. SHELTON, Supt. of Cumb. Dist., Meth. Ch., Gallatin; REV. W. J. BRUCE, Lebanon Presbyterian Church. DR. LUCY GAGE, Beersheba; VICTOR OBENHAUS, Principal, Pleasant Hill Academy; J. S. SHAPIRO, Columbia; M. CECIL MILLER, Etowah; REV. VERNON ROBINSON, Presbyterian Ch., MRS. HUGO GERNT, Allardt; LYNN SHEELEY, Morristown; ERNEST SEEMAN, Erwin; EDWARD HAMNER, Disciples of Christ, Halls; JOHN PATTERSON, *Sec'y,* Business and Prof. Mens' Club, Springfield; J. B. OLINGER, Rockwood; ODELL HOPWOOD, Fed. Local 545, AFL, Mt. Pleasant; REV. RAYMOND C. RANKIN, Watauga Presbyterian Ch., Johnson City; DR. W. S. MCLAIN, Cookeville; HUGH L. RANKIN, SR., Whitwell; HENRY M TOMPSON, Tracy City; LEO RIPPY, JR., Franklin; REV. BERNARD M. TAYLOR, Alpine; REV. EUGENE SMATHERS, Big Lick; HOWARD V. HICKS, LU No. 188, IMM&SW, Mascot; F. B. SHELTON, Maryville; HAROLD PREECE, Monteagle.

Canning Profits Soar. Thirty-nine fruit and vegetable canners made 30 million dollars profit in 1942, according to OPA, a 400% increase over 1936-39. Sales increased 84% in the same period. Profits in 1942 averaged 22% on invested capital, and in the case of 11 companies was 50% or more.

DAVID S. LILIENTHAL

We Salute

David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, under whose leadership the TVA has become the outstanding engineering achievement in the South. With over 75% of its power geared to war production, the TVA has enabled this region to earn the title of "the arsenal of democracy."

The TVA is helping the South to make the war materiel and to grow the food that will defeat the axis. It also is helping the South in countless other ways, through malaria control, flood control, inland waterways, fertilizer, cheap power, and regional planning.

I asked T. H. Denham, outstanding labor leader in Tennessee, what he thought of the TVA. Without a moment's hesitation he replied, "The TVA is the greatest thing that ever happened for the common people of the South." He spoke the mind of the South that is proud of the TVA, proud of the 42,000 persons building its power stations and agencies, proud of the fact that it has up to now been kept free from the blight of political patronage, and proud of its energetic, progressive and humane Chairman.

Voluntary wage increases up to 50c an hour will be automatically approvel by the Atlanta Regional War Labor Board. This order of the Board relates only to voluntary cases and does not govern dispute cases.

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One Rule For All

Recently a Negro woman found a wallet containing $300.00 on the streets of Nashville and promptly returned it to the owner. THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN is to be commended for recognizing this display of simple honesty and publishing an editorial on the incident.

However, it is to be regretted that the Negro woman was mentioned by her first name. This is in accordance with the Southern tradition that Negroes may not be accorded the title of "Miss," "Mrs." or "Mr."

★ ★ ★

Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, in a recent bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, discussed this subject which he termed "one of the prime headaches" of many Southern newspapers and of Northern ones as well. "The simplest and best rule," he wrote, "would seem to be that these titles ought to be accorded when the person referred to is of such standing in the community as to warrant it, the rule being much the same for white persons."

Backbone Of Democracy

We regret to read that Gov. Cooper of Tennessee, in an address at Paducah, Ky., dedicating a McCracken County war memorial, used the occasion to turn his audience against labor.

"I hope," the Governor is reported as having said, "when men come home from this war they will be guaranteed all the freedoms, including the right to work without paying tribute to labor or any other organization."

It is a favorite device of labor's enemies to refer to union dues as "tribute." Workers pay their dues voluntarily and gladly, for they know that their unions not only are responsible for fair wages and decent working conditions but for practically all of our liberal social legislation, federal and state.

★ ★ ★

It is true that an occasional weak-minded brother has to be encouraged through the closed shop to pay dues which he would otherwise try to avoid. But is there any difference in the anti-social attitude of a worker who collects union pay and other advantages without paying his fair share of the cost, and the citizen who expects to use the city's social services without paying taxes?

★ ★ ★

No doubt unwittingly, Gov. Cooper, in attempting to drive a wedge between soldiers and labor, is playing into the hands of such American Fascist organizations as the Christian American Association now engaged in a campaign to outlaw the closed shop, disguised as a "Right To Work" amendment to federal and state Constitutions.

Large advertisements in an Arkansas newspaper urge such an amend as a means of helping soldiers. Just how much concern this group has for soldiers may be judged from the fact that Sen. O'Daniel, a close associate of Christian America, fought the federal soldier ballot bill.

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McKellar Spanked

Senator McKellar is running into unexpected stiff opposition at home in his annual attempt to put the TVA into his patronage bag.

Political Boss Ed Crump who usually calls the plays for McKellar, soundly rapped the Senator's knuckles "for seeing fit to interfere with the operations of the TVA, which is so beneficial to the people of Tennessee."

McKellar is seeking to amend the Independent Offices Bill to force TVA officers to come to Congress for funds and to prevent it from using its present revenues, which would be turned over to the treasury. McKellar is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which would pass on TVA funds.

A second amendment would require Senate approval of top TVA officials throwing into discard the merit and civil service system which has kept TVA entirely free of politics and has contributed in no small degree to its remarkable business efficiency.

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The Gentleman From Texas

It is interesting to note that the Dies Committee in its row with anti-fascist radio commentator, Walter Winchell, subpoenaed the broadcasting records but not Winchell himself. This is in keeping with the policy of this most un-American committee in making charges which the accused is not permitted to answer.

One of its own members, Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.), said recently with respect to the committee's methods, "An onlooker would have concluded that the Committee was acting in the role of prosecuting attorney rather than as judge or as grand jury."

★ REGISTER ★ PAY POLL TAXES ★ VOTE! ★

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Smoke In The Eye

RACE AND RUMORS OF RACE. By HOWARD W. ODUM. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 245 pp., $2.00.

Following Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to Nashville in 1942 to address the third biennial meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, many stories were heard in various parts of the country reporting Mrs. Roosevelt as having tried unsuccessfully to register a mixed group of guests at a local hotel. An entire saga developed around the visit of Mrs. Roosevelt to Nashville.

A large staff of field workers under the direction of one of the South's most distinguished sociologists, Dr. Howard W. Odum, has collected these stories and thousands of other rumors of impending riots, ice pick brigades, domestic servants, Eleanor clubs and race. The results of that research are presented here in book form.

Rumor has played a not unimportant part in impeding the war effort, in slowing down production of war materials, in inciting violence and bloodshed and in general contributing to confusion at a time when national unity is so urgently needed. How serious this multiplicity of rumor and myth has become may best be judged by reading this volume.

In presenting a fair sampling of these hidden bugaboos for cool consideration, Dr. Odum has rendered a service of real importance which is not impaired by the fact that the last section of the book dealing with overall solutions of the race problem is disappointing and sterile.

Under the head of what has been done, there is scant mention of anything but the series of conferences leading to the oragnization of the Southern Regional Conference.

There is no recognition of the significance of the rapid growth of the southern labor movement. The fight of the NAACP for equalization of teachers' salaries, the FEPC, and the courageous work of Lillian Smith and Paula Snelling in that excellent magazine The SOUTH TODAY are not mentioned.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is dismissed with the remark that its "genesis" was outside the South, and its methods follow the patterns of "emotional reform organizations."

The section entitled "The Way Out And The Way On" begins by asserting the need for a "clear-cut picture," a "singleness of purpose toward major objectives." We are promised something "definite" and "positive." The promise is never fulfilled.

The author can become lyrical about a conference—the Atlanta Conference is "something epochal"—but there is a curious intolerance of individuals and organizations engaged in social action. They are described usually as "immature" or "emotional."

Dr. Odum writes in brave language about Democracy and "a new declaration of American principles," about American Christianity and "the search for the new faith of fellowship." The reader looks in vain for a plain statement of what these abstract generalizations mean in the present situation in terms of concrete issues.

Following these fine phrases we expect to find an exposition of the contradiction between Democracy and segregation, between Christian Brotherhood and all forms of discrimination. Instead we are warned of the danger of "substituting immature moralisms for the reality of analysis and strategy for enduring progress."

Apparently Dr. Odum is fearful lest the Nation is too rigorous in its application of democracy and brotherhood.

Is this the message with which the dean of social scientists in the South will greet a generation of students returning from battle? Having stormed the fascist bastions of Europe, will Southern students be faced with a warning or a challenge?

J. A. D.

Practical Politics

YOU AND YOUR CONGRESS. By VOLTA TORREY. William Morrow & Co., New York. 280 pp., $3.00.

This is an introduction to the practical politics in which an experienced journalist describes what makes the Congressional wheels go round.

The book contains a wealth of information about poll taxes, voting age requirements, and other restrictions upon the ballot, about treaty ratification, minority rule, and the seniority system, as well as a number of sketches of various Congressmen.

Farmers and Food

GIVE US THIS DAY. By CLAIRE LEIGHTON. With ten full page drawings by the author. Reynal & Hitchcock, N. Y. 86 pp., $2.50.

Clare Leighton is an English artist whose woodcuts have delighted so many persons in this country. In this compact volume she writes in a most interesting manner about America's food production. It is a different kind of a book about farmers, wheat, corn, fruits, truck gardening, dairy produce, and about the arteries of supply that bring all of this to the consumer.

Virginia Poems

*One Season Here**

Here where the ploughland met the wood
He turned the April furrow up;
He drank the bird song like a cup
And stood with burning in his blood.
One season here he walked among
The copper bundles of the yield.
Here is a plough left in the field.
Here is a tree bereft of song.

The Athlete in the Realty Office

In eleven cabinets is half the town,
Indexed,
The lot plotted,
The mortgage filed.
Swimmers in the blue sea turn.
The old man, nearly blind,
And wholly deaf
Knows still the site of the new apartment
And the interest rate.
Swimmer, Swimmer.
And he can remember the seasons:
Six per cent was the war year,
Two per cent was the winter of thirty-two
And twenty-nine was the year of the great blizzard
And all the assets froze.
Swimmer
Bronze swimmer
Turn to the sea.

Here Is Our Strength

The child in this crib
Will defeat your might, push back your massed panzers
Encircle your invincibles.
Here is our strength: for him
We shape steel to gun's bore
Deflect the plane from its peaceful flight.
This small body is our tomorrow.
His eyes will see the happy land.

*Selected from THE VIRGINIA POEMS. By FRANCIS COLEMAN ROSENBERGER. (Gotham Book Mart, 51 W. 57th St., N. Y., $1.00) This first published collection of poems by a young Virginia poet, twice winner of the annual poetry award at the University of Virginia, is a distinguished addition to the long literary tradition of Virginia and the South.

Voting Hours Restrict Ballot Uniform Law Needed In All States

In addition to the millions of citizens who will be disfranchised by the poll tax, and by the failure of Congress to enact an adequate federal ballot for the armed forces, other millions of American workers will be unable to vote in 1944 if peacetime polling practices prevail.

There is no uniformity in the hours that the polls are open in the various states. In Kentucky they open at 6 a. m., in Florida at 7 a. m., in Arkansas at 8 a. m., and in Tennessee at 9 a. m. Again there is the same difference in closing hours, which range from 3 p. m. in certain precincts in Georgia to 7 p. m. in Texas.

If the polls close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on election day as they do in Tennessee and Kentucky, few citizens who are busy at jobs in war plants, or farmers who are busy in their fields, are going to vote.

There are large war plants in Tennessee and Louisiana where workers have to travel 50 and 75 miles to their jobs. For many this means leaving home before 5 a. m. and getting home after 7 p. m.

A bill is now before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections (S. 1089) which provides for polling places to be open uniformly throughout the United States from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. It is a bill for the implementation of democracy in war-time which deserves universal support.

State Laws Regulating Voting Hours

Alabama—Between 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; in towns over 5,000 inhabitants, to 6 p. m.

Arkansas—8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Apparently general election laws apply to primaries.

Florida—7 a. m. until sundown, time to be regulated by customary time in standard use in the locality. Applicable to general, special, and primary elections.

Georgia—7 a. m. to 6 p. m. at county courthouse; 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. at precincts. In incorporated cities and towns containing more than one election precinct all of the precincts shall be kept open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., when there are in such incorporated towns or cities precincts other than the courthouse precinct, the elections in such precincts shall be kept open for same hours as elections at the courthouse. Primaries are held at the time and place and under regulations prescribed by party rules.

Kentucky—6 a. m. to 4 p. m. Same hours at primaries.

Louisiana—6 a. m. to 7 p. m. Same hours at primaries.

Mississippi—8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; in cities having 1,000 or more registered voters, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Same hours for primaries.

North Carolina—6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. in all primary and general elections, including all local and municipal elections.

Oklahoma—All elections, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; in first-class cities and in all precincts surrounding, bounding, or adjoining them 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Notice of primary must state hours of opening and closing the polls.

South Carolina—8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; in cities of Charleston and Columbia 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., in general elections. Same hours for primaries, with a number of specific exceptions in favor of the 6 p. m. closing hour.

Tennessee—9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; in cities with a population of 15,000 and over, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Same hours specifically for primaries.

Texas—7 a. m. to 7 p. m. in counties having a population of 150,000 or more; 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. in other counties. Applicable to all elections general, special, or primary.

Virginia—Sunrise to sunset, at all elections.

Reichstag Or Congress

Attempting to direct attention from the main issue of the right of soldiers to vote, Rankin referred to Sidney Hillman, one of the country's outstanding citizens, and head of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, as a "foreign-born, communistic crackpot."

Said Rankin in closing: "All the Frankfurters and all the Hillmans and all the Winchells and all the radicals in the C. I. O. cannot run us out of the Democratic Party now."

Just before the vote was taken on the Conference report on The Federal Soldiers' Vote Bill (S. 1285), Rep. Rankin delivered his parting shot, a typical labor-baiting, red-baiting, and Jew-baiting statement that sounds more like Hitler's Reichstag than the U. S. Congress.

Rankin must know that the vast majority of Americans support the right of soldiers to vote, but he intimated that the main support comes from the C. I. O. It is easier to red-bait the C. I. O. than it is the majority of the American people.

Making Education Serve Democracy

The Texas five point program of education in the fields of (1) Health, (2) Guidance and Vocational Training, (3) Conservation of our Natural Resources, (4) The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, (5) Inter-American Relations is an exciting document illustrating the fundamental manner in which School Executives and Teacher Trainers are facing up to the problem of making education a vital factor in shaping democratic attitudes, and in making the schools of Texas serve the entire community.

The minimum program for Inter-American relations includes the following recommendations:

1. Publicity campaign by press and radio acquainting the people with the contribution being made to our Western civilization by the Latin-American countries and peoples.

2. Adult Spanish-speaking clubs among Anglo-Americans, and Adult English-speaking clubs among Latin-Americans.

3. Building up in the minds and hearts of those who are to teach Texas children a right attitude toward the Latin-American people in Texas, together with an appreciation of their rights as citizens and a school system which actually has the concept of democracy underlying its entire structure.

4. The adoption of a local school program which will provide equal opportunity for all children of all peoples to develop to the limit of their capacities, physically, mentally, and morally.

5. That *History of All the Americas* be taught as a background for the study of the History of the United States.

Copies of the entire program may be had by writing to Mr, L. A. Wood, Superintendent of Education, Austin, Texas.

Congratulations to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and to George Googe, southern representative, on the firm stand taken in sponsoring the appearance in Memphis March 31 of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Some months ago the Crump machine intimidated a group of Memphis Negroes into cancelling an address by the noted labor leader. Unfortunately, the action of the national AFL leaders in defense of free speech did not receive the support of the Memphis Trades and Labor Council or the executive committee of the State Federation.